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importance *Shively v. Bowlby*, which determines the power of the general government to control and dispose of tide lands in the territories, *Morris v. United States* as to the Potomac Flats, and various recent decisions upon the rights and liabilities of water companies. These last he has incorporated into a new section. In the main, however, the changes in this new edition are confined to slight additions to, or changes in, the text, and the insertion in their proper places of the decisions of the last nine years. By sticking closely to the subject in hand, Mr. Gould has avoided a pitfall into which many writers on special topics fall: namely, of swamping the valuable and special part of the work in a sea of allied topics, often carelessly and inadequately treated. Under "Public Waters" are considered property in tide-waters at common law and in this country, rivers and lakes, the public right of navigation, riparian rights and boundaries. In Part II., which deals with "Private Waters," there is a discussion of rights of riparian proprietors in the natural flow and condition of the stream, appropriation and rights acquired by priority, eminent domain, surface and subterranean waters, mines, contracts and covenants, prescription, severance of tenements, remedies, at law, in equity, and by statute. There is the usual table of cases cited — some eleven thousand — and an admirable index.

But few inaccuracies are to be found in the text. *Gould v. Hudson River R. R. Co.*, 6 N. Y. 522, is tentatively referred to as representing the New York law in regard to a riparian owner's rights of access; yet this decision was expressly overruled in *Rumsey v. N. Y. & N. E. R. R.* 133 N. Y. 79. Moreover, in the light of the recent case of *Scranton v. Wheeler* (see NOTES, 14 HARVARD LAW REVIEW, 451), the discussion of the doctrine of *Yates v. Milwaukee* (§ 149) will need some modification, though it is only fair to say that the construction put upon this case by the writer was that universally adopted — even by the Supreme Court itself — until the past year. The interesting decision that the back limit of riparian land is the watershed of the stream in question, *Bathgate v. Irvine*, 126 Cal. 135, does not seem to be noted, although the case is cited in support of several less important points. Another error is the citing of the same case, and no other, for apparently opposite sides of one proposition — and this in the same section (§ 120). *Heron v. The Marchioness*, 40 Fed. Rep. 330. But in proportion to the whole these mistakes are slight. In the main the work has that accuracy, clearness, and fulness of citations so necessary in a special treatise. It will undoubtedly prove highly valuable to the profession.

E. S. T.

THE SOURCES AND LITERATURE OF ENGLISH HISTORY FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES TO ABOUT 1485. By Charles Gross, Ph. D. London: Longmans, Green & Co. 1900. pp. xx, 618.

Mr. Gross has endeavored to do for English history what has been accomplished for Germany and France by Dahlmann, Waitz, Wattenbach, and Monod. He has placed within one treatise a full bibliography of all the printed materials which would be useful to any student of the legal, constitutional, political, social, and economic history of England, Ireland, and Wales. The selection is not restricted to books and papers directly historical in their character, but extends to treatises on archæology,

architecture, numismatics, etc., whose aid in understanding history is none the less substantial because less direct. The author has in one respect departed from the scheme followed by his continental predecessors, in that the volume is not a mere enumeration of books. It contains at the beginning of each section a summary of the matter treated therein. In addition all the more important treatises are followed by a short outline of their contents as well as an estimate of their trustworthiness and general usefulness. This innovation should prove of the greatest assistance to those who consult this work.

The volume is excellently arranged. Part I. deals with general and introductory subjects: Historical method, bibliography, the journals, reviews, and proceedings of societies, the public record office and other archives, general collections of chronicles and records, and the general treatises of modern writers. Part II. contains a survey of the authorities for the history of Britain during the Celtic, Roman, and Early German periods while Parts III. and IV. relate to the Anglo-Saxon times and to the history of England from the Norman conquest to 1485. In Part II. separate sections, and in Parts III. and IV. separate chapters are concerned with modern writers. The consistent separation of sources and treatises should be of great help to the student. The full reference to the continental authorities bearing upon the general subject and the attention paid to the reports of societies and to other periodicals are especially to be commended. The index is exhaustive and the cross-references excellent. The appendices, notably Appendix D., which contains a chronological table of the principal sources, should prove invaluable. The work under discussion will undoubtedly fill a want long severely felt by all students of the history of England.

H. F.

We have also received:—

ATLAS AND EPITOME OF DISEASES CAUSED BY ACCIDENT. By Dr. Ed. Golebiewski. Translated from the German by Pearce Bailey, M. D. Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders & Co. 1900. pp. 549. This book treats chiefly of the functional disabilities and diseases which result from injuries. Such a large percentage of the jury trials of the present day are concerned with accident cases, especially since employees' accident insurance companies have arisen, that a slight familiarity with medicine and medical terms is almost essential to every jury lawyer. The present book having been written with special reference to accidents under the German insurance laws, and, although primarily intended for the medical profession, being nevertheless comparatively elementary, is admirably adapted to a lawyer's use. The different parts of the body, and the diseases incident to them, are considered in turn, and, as there is a good index, any special knowledge required may be readily found. Many specific cases are given in detail, and throughout the book is profusely illustrated.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE OREGON BAR ASSOCIATION AT THE EIGHTH AND NINTH ANNUAL MEETINGS, held at Portland, Oregon, on November 15 and 16, 1898, and November 21, 1899. Portland, Oregon: Commercial Printing Co. 1900. pp. 172.